The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870. NO. 63.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

MacMahon's Defeat of Tuesday Fully Confirmed.

The Prussians Capture Over 10,000 Prisoners.

Many French Soldiers Escape Into Belgium and Are Disarmed.

French Report of a Victory Gained by Bazaine Over Steinmetz.

The Prussian Army Following MacMahon Closely.

Fighting Reported Near Sedan All Day Yesterday.

An Austrian Protest Against the Prussian Method of Bombardment.

AT THE FRONT.

Lennox, Capt., of the Hampshire Regt., at Bonnet, of regiment.

Maxwell Blackburn, wrote on the heights of Tank, on Tuesday, of reaching to Montmedy, was attacked by the Germans and flung back, with considerable damage. This region of the country is now obstinately contested.

The correspondent with the Prussian account of the action near Beaumont, reported late last evening.

Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 1.—Serious fighting is reported between Avingny and Bouy. The Prussians robbed Carignan of 19 pieces of cannon.

Sedan, Belgium, Sept. 1—9 A. M.—Last night after dark, MacMahon withdrew toward Sedan, and reoccupied his former position in strong force. He is urged on by the cries of fathers, wives and children, captured over 10,000 French prisoners. A division of French soldiers escaped into Belgium, and were disarmed. It is believed that MacMahon will make yet another stand.

London, Sept. 1.—A special despatch to the Standard, dated Tournville, Belgium, Thursday night, says: "The battle of Sedan was fought chiefly between the Saxon road. The Prussians have entered Carignan. There was furious fighting all day Wednesday between Avingny and Douzy."

THE NEWS.

London, Sept. 1.—According to the latest accounts received through the imperfect medium of communication, the fighting has all taken place to-day. The French army appear to have been completely routed and demoralized, and the Prussians, having got their range, are pressing on for some miles, are now resting and preparing for further action. The loss on both sides is enormous. The Prussian loss in Saturday's battle, is given with dead men and animals, cannon, wagons, small arms and camp equipage.

Bouillon, Belgium, 9 pt. 1.—A rumor prevails that the Prussian attacked Bazaine's army from the rear, but the report lacks confirmation.

The rumor of the escape of Bazaine's army from Metz is denied.

LATEST YESTERDAY.

New York, Sept. 1.—The *World's* cable special reports skirmishing between the two armies on Tuesday before Sedan. MacMahon, on to Sedan force, is disputing every inch of the ground with the Prussians.

Further and clearer that MacMahon had not suffered nearly so much as the Germans, and that nothing would continue several days in the same region.

Special to the New York Herald:

Berlin, Sept. 1.—It is reported here that a from battle commenced to-day in the direction of Sedan. The Prussians had routed a corps.

BEFORE A PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

Brussels, Sept. 1—5:40 P. M.—Belgium newspapers this evening publish the following bulletin:

Bouillon, Aug. 31. Fighting commenced at 3 o'clock this morning, and continued all day. Forces are said to have captured thirty guns. No positive news of the result received.

THE BATTLE OF SEPTEMBER AND CARIGNAN.

London, Sept. 1.—A New York *Tribune* correspondent at Brussels says that whether the battles of Beaumont were fought on Thursday, Friday or on successive days, seems doubtful, but more recent intelligence from the battle-field has brought with its many articles the Prussian attacked by superior forces on both sides, and hurled back with terrible slaughter. The Prussians, finding the enemy on all sides, and his ranks becoming thinned by the Germans, fell back on Carignan, where they rallied in force, and were compelled to remain all night. The Prussians have received Sunday from one of the correspondents of the New York *Times* on the Prussian side, which represents that Chalons-sur-Marne is in force. The city "To Paris!" is becoming very obstinate, and death from exposure and disease is making fearful havoc in the ranks.

London, Sept. 1.—Despatches from Paris to midnight last Saturday, show that the rallying was known policy of MacMahon's defeat.

A new army is forming at Lyons.

The Prussians are said to be marching toward Chalons, a hundred thousand strong.

Five papers of to-day say that MacMahon is in full retreat, and that the Prussians have actually crossed the Meuse, and is making forced marches on Montmedy.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The *Moniteur* declares positively that the battle of Courcelles was a decided victory for Bazaine.

PUBLIC ANXIETY.

As Public anxiety the government has received no official despatches to-day in consequence of the destruction of telegraphic communication between the and Montmedy, but it is certain that battles were fought Tuesday and Wednesday. The first was fought Tuesday, which resulted in a partial victory in the corps of General Failly, who, succeeding the wounded General Wimpffen, his successor, attacked the Prussians. There were also engagements and decided victories in which our troops engaged great fatigue, but there will be a feeling of unity during the engagement, and the Prussians claim a victory, but in the battle of yesterday there is no question but that MacMahon has had a serious repulse at the hands of both Princes. Bazaine was not engaged yesterday, but it is known that he to-day will attack the work in energetically begun by MacMahon.

The Corps Vinoy, which a few days ago passed through Paris, reached the Marne and pushed on, and is continue fighting now.

Le Figaro says, semi-officially: "The movements of the army continue to be executed with regularity. Marshal MacMahon, in order to make a closer connection with the army of Metz, is to-day in a position to operate with the army of Prince Frederick Charles, and to-morrow will be in the direction of Montmedy."

Paris, Sept. 1.—Evening newspapers state that on the 30th the Prussians attacked the Meuse corps near Prince Frederick Charles' cavalry; that on the 31st the Prussians obtained an advantage over De Failly's corps, but yesterday Marshal MacMahon's corps, and the Guard, and the 12th corps, in the open of the people, are all in line. There is nothing to report. nothing in the general agency of the lively city that gives further satisfaction but of anxiety deemed to great damage of consequence at the battle of a foreign line. Everything goes on just as usual. Never are all confidence of Strasburg has given A's crowd client to trade. The city is quiet, and the streets deserted. Lodgers fill the streets and despair of the Prussians. Thousands upon thousands of Parisians, eating and talking of a foreign line. Ever, there is less gaiety and animation, and the excitement is more serious and earnest, but all talk and discuss as before.

The General officers of the French army wear the same description of overcoat as the soldiers. "All expressions of grief from French people, if betokens."

A legion of four thousand naturalized Germans is organizing to join the French army. Marseilles is raising immense quantities of provisions to Paris. Yesterday, Simpson, an soldiers, were here arrested in the city for begging.

The sanity that German volunteers in American troops is not the United States is denied by Minister Washburne.

Prussian spies continue to sell plunder.

Forty-two thousand cows and 26,000 sheep are quartered in the Bois de Boulogne.

The Empress Eugenie is expected. The consular company has given a number of addresses to the government.

The Empress superintends the care of the wounded soldiers in the hospitals.

The Representatives of Paris will remain in the Hospital Beds until further notice.

Paris, Sept. 1.—A subject of wealthy farmers who brought horses and cattle here, are taking them back.

Minister, the actress, has addressed a letter to the government, deprecating the opinion that she is a spy. She says she is a Prussian by birth, where the trial is so hasty, and the charges frequently born out unfounded after the victim has suffered death.

The National Guard will serve several hours daily. Its numbers are largely increased that it has become a formidable force.

THE PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

Count Palikao ordering the report that a detachment of Prussian cavalry is surrounded in the forest of Haroue, and escape is impossible.

Prince Frederick Charles is reported to have sought captives by the capture of Vouzy, near Rethel, 30 miles over the road by which the division was marching, half a mile in advance in a carriage.

DISPATCH OF DESERTERS.

London, Sept. 1.—Despatches from Strasbourg continue. Great slaughter has been occasioned by the Prussian bombardment. The garrison made a sortie on Tuesday night and drove the Germans before it.

Paris, Sept. 1.—A letter from Strasbourg confirms the complaint against the Prussians for the use of houses and not on defenses. A quarter of the city was destroyed. The Republicans cannot. It Death, rather than dishonor, is the motto. Strasbourg will inspire the prisoners they are fighting in the cause of liberty.

At a meeting of the Corps Legislatif, last evening, one of the Ministers declared that Strasbourg deserved well of the country, and it should always remain French. Jules Keller demanded the resulting of Napoleonism, in arm the people of the Upper Rhine, ready as soon as needs everywhere. Strasbourg, its people and garrison, were adopted with praise. The Bishop of the city has refused the demand for a hold out till the last prayer is uttered, then to fire to the citadel, and rush the city rather than let in the enemy.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The commander at Strasbourg has published the determination of the people to defend the city rather than surrender it to the enemy.

The Prussians have refused the appeal lately made by the authorities to consent to any part of the city, in the general interest of the defense of the nation. The same object dictated their refusal to the representative of women and children.

Bischoff, Sept. 1.—The Prussian's sitting of the Corps Legislatif, a letter from Strasbourg was read, which declared that the people of Spring on the town, instead of the ramparts, with the assurance of success of compelling the city to surrender. The Prussians were repulsed with heavy loss.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Prussians have addressed a letter to the government, deprecating the opinion that they are actuated from the motives of Napoleon, where the trial is so hasty, and the charges frequently born out unfounded after the victim has suffered death.

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DISPATCH OF DESERTERS.

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TRIBUNE COMPANY,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870.

MACMAHON'S DEFEAT.

The defeat of General MacMahon, at Sedan, ought to convince the French people that it is hardly, irretrievably, irrevocably beaten. To prolong the contest would be folly, and to increase the disgrace of defeat. According to the latest reports of the relative strength of the two combatants, the entire available force of France is not equal to the German army which has not yet entered France. The contest, therefore, is really fought out and ended. To prolong it is to force the Prussians.

Whether the Prussians have been beaten since MacMahon left Paris, and thus diverted them from their object, or whether the Prussian plan was to envelop and capture MacMahon, assuming that Paris would fall in consequence, the result is the same. The preliminary investments of Strasburg, Metz, and Montauban, since Sunday, Friday, and Saturday of last week, announced on Monday, and Wednesday in a single dispatch, show that, as the whole line, stretching from Metz, to the north of Paris, is the base of operations of the Knights of Vaux. The line of battle was simply covering various notable fortresses. The Prussian army is advancing on Chalons to get in the rear of Paris in this case, as it tried to do in the attack on Paris. While a portion of the Crown Prince's army is said to have been sent to Metz, for the siege of that fortress, it is quite certain that a force not less than that of Prince Frederick Charles would be ample to finish with MacMahon, and that the main army of the advance on Paris of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and Saxony may now be hourly expected. In all these movements, the military staff evinced is not less admirable than the fighting. The spot of ground at which Paris will be very much at stake. King William evinces rare wisdom in insisting that the glory shall be shared with the Crown Prince of Prussia and Saxony, and that the troops engaged shall be mainly those of South Germany. If the Germans are first the loyalty of their new German allies to Prussia, as to give the coup de grace to France and the Bonaparte dynasty by a triumphant entry into, and occupation of, Paris.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

The approaching political campaign in New York bids fair to develop some new points of interest in the ranks of both parties. The Tammany Democracy, of course, nominate Hoffman, freely and always; but this year they must make the nomination subject to a foundation occasion of the Young Democracy, who will nominate an independent ticket, which will be formed by hasty instrumentality of Germans, who can no longer vote with a party whose leading organs and politicians are all for France in the present war. Secessions among New York Democrats are announced as coming from the great one of 1848, and we shall wait to see what showing the Young Democracy make before hazarding an estimate of their strength. If the Young Democracy will quite with what Opposition party can muster against fraudulent voting, in the whole line, and the Tammany Democracy, thus far, as the State of Congress of the Knights of Vaux, all work in one mind; no wages coming in, and no possible prospect of the loss being made up subsequently. In view of these facts, the strike cannot be regarded other than as an act of madness. Supposing that the labor-unions of the country should tax themselves $500,000 to support the operatives at Fall River, it would still be a ton upon the workingmen; that much money would be comparatively lost. It would not reduce the loss to labor one dollar, though it would distribute it among a larger number of persons.

Following this strike comes the announcement that the mill-owners contemplate the employment of Chinese in place of the striking spinners. Perhaps while these men have been refusing to work, and refusing to let others work, an agent has been on his way to California to employ 500 Chinese to take their places. Now that the result of the unnatural strike at North Adams, and why may it not be repeated at Fall River? Will men never understand that a strike never remedies a wrong, and that the entire loss projected by a strike is ultimately borne by the operative? A Senator from Rhode Island, who is largely engaged in manufacturing, stated, in the Senate, that those employed in the mills of his State were so dependent upon the continuity of their wages, that on the close of the mills one month's refusal them to pauperism. In the face of this fact, was it not reckless and wanton cruelty to engage in this strike, and throw 12,000 of those operatives out of employment? Is to take from them their $100,000 weekly wages, and leave them without the means of support.

THE RECENT FATAL DUELS.

During the last fortnight, there have been two duels, both of which terminated in death. Two young men in Savannah, Georgia, merchants, exchanged angry words. One of them assumed that he had been insulted, and sent a peremptory challenge to the other. The terms of the challenge admitted of no explanation; it was a peremptory demand for satisfaction for a supposed injury, and no satisfaction was to be considered save the privilege of being fired at. The challenge was accepted. The next morning, or very soon, they were intended to insult his challenger, but he was not permitted to discuss any such purpose or act. He submitted to the command which required him to stand at twelve paces, and to be fired at, and to fire at his opponent. The parties met in the early morning, and shots were exchanged without injury. The challenger was then asked if he was satisfied, and he promptly answered "No." By the terms of the "code," the challenged party had no continue in the field until one or the other was disabled, or until his opponent was "satisfied." Three other shots were exchanged, and neither had been hit, and still the challenger answered that he was not "satisfied." The fifth shot was fired, and proved fatal. The fifth shot was fired, and proved fatal. The challenged party fell, mortally wounded. He died in a few hours.

The next case was between two young men in Memphis. Here, too, a peremptory challenge was presented, and had the effect of cutting off any explanation which might render a hostile meeting unnecessary. Not only was the challenge a peremptory one, but it was accompanied by a threat which betrayed the animus of the whole proceeding. The challenged party was engaged to be married, and was preparing to accompany his betrothed on a visit to Kentucky, when he received the challenge in the following terms:

> MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 25, 1870.
>
> SIR: You write me the 19th instant has been received. I am surprised at anything done by me wrong or of saying given you any cause for the most extraordinary communication, and in the most contemptuous terms of your note debar me from any reply other than the acceptance of the meeting you desire. My friend Mr. Scott is authorized to report on me, and will arrange the terms of the affair. Yr. Humble.

The local papers state that Freeman was familiar with the use of the pistol, while Hamlin showed that he was not. The parties met, and, at the first fire, Hamlin was mortally wounded. When he felt the wound, he looked toward his adversary and said: "Freeman, I never said aught against you or injured you in all my life. Be calm and steady."

This is the record of the two latest instances of this barbarous relic of a past age. Here are two young men, standing high in their respective professions, who have grown up in a civilized community, who desire to bear the great songs of the age, and attend her concerts for last purpose, are persons of no character or standing, and will now leave no stain upon their reputation. Nothing is gained by such a duel and nothing is lost. Upon the interest of $50,000,000 he can manage to live quite comfortably, even if the French do drive him from the throne. The means by which Napoleon has been enabled thus to accumulate this vast fortune were very simple. For twenty-five years he has had his hand in every Bourse. He could depress the funds with a frown, sink them to zero with a threat, and scatter them buoyant again with a smile and a promise. That he has used this power for his personal profit, is not surprising. He has always had his throne upon a mine. He has never felt any security, save that which the bayonet conferred. His reign has been one of force throughout; and it is but natural that, clothed with the power to manipulate the funds of all Europe to suit his own interests, he has done so to wring out this immense fortune for the future. Should this war end in his dethronement, he will be able to set up housekeeping with the Empress, and unite the Prince Imperial in his school, without experiencing those inconveniences of poverty which he endured before his return to France in 1848.

A MORMON ARGUMENT.

As if the Mormons had not, by their fictitious religion, already become sufficiently nauseous to mankind, they seem inclined to prove, by new forms of outrage, that they have something more nauseous in reserve. Mr. T. B. H. Stenhouse, a son-in-law of Brigham Young, and, until recently, editor of the leading Mormon newspaper, has lately subjected himself to Mormon hostility as a free-thinker. Whether this means that he has merely joined the dissenting wing of the Mormons, who ask for a more spiritual faith, or that he has become infidel in loyalty to Mormonism itself, is not stated. We infer, however, that, as he is a polygamist, he merely concurs with the Godbeites in demanding some mitigation of Mormon sensualism. For this offense he was assailed, while walking home with his wife, a few nights since, by three or four orthodox Mormons armed with squirt-guns, from which they ejected the most filthy substance conceivable into the face and over the dress of Mrs. Stenhouse, and used abundantly over the person of Mr. Stenhouse, owing to his activity in resisting and dodging the assault.

We sympathize with Mr. Stenhouse, first, in the fact that he has endured Mormonism as long as he has without being overcome by it; and, again, in the fact that, having at last been nauseated by its moral effluvia, he was compelled to submit to an infliction more offensive still. We tender to this double penalty according to the measure of his double infliction, without pretending to decide which of the two was the worst. The event serves, however, to reillustrate the adage, that those who touch pitch must be defiled.

The latest invention of the world-renowned Bessemer is a plan for preventing sea-sickness by constructing ocean steamers with the passenger rooms suspended on the same principle as the compass, so that, whatever may be the rolling of the ship, the floor of the cabin shall at all times keep the same level. A screw steamer of 300 tons burden is now being constructed on this principle, which has been so applied that in the models, at least, it works well. Should the result of this first experiment equal the inventor's anticipations, it is intended to build two steamers for the passage of the Channel, at a cost of about $300,000, with luxurious accommodations, and of sufficient power to make the trip in one hour. If these are also successful, the invention will then be offered to the leading ocean lines now running, and, if not adopted by them, a general system of international communication will be organized, with an independent capital, for transporting passengers without sea-sickness between the principal ports of the world. Mr. Bessemer's inventions have had such success in other fields as to inspire no small confidence in this. But what will then become of the alterative, tonic, and medical effects of a sea voyage. It is a grave question whether the world would not rather be sea-sick than cease the ocean as a monotonously horizontal position.

The Chicago *Times*, evidently unforced, alleges that Mr. Burchard, who has just been renominated for Congress in the Second District, performed no service in Congress other than drawing his pay. The records of the House and the debates will show that no member performed his duty more ably, more industriously, or more efficiently than Mr. Burchard. His speeches are models of parliamentary usefulness. When he spoke, it was for effect upon the business before the body; and his information, and the clearness with which he conveyed his views, seldom, if ever, failed. Upon the Tariff bill, he was a leading advocate of revenue reform, and became an authority in the House among the friends of reform. A more industrious, efficient member has not been found in the Illinois delegation for many years, and his constituents have shown their appreciation of his State on honor, and the country a great service, by the unanimous nomination for re-election which they have tendered him.

Christine Nilsson.

It is an evidence of the meanness of the Chicago *Times*, that, in order to gratify personal hatred, it is ready to assail those who have no connection with, or interest in, its personal quarrels. The following is an extract from a leading editorial in its last issue:

> "There are some individuals in the appearance in this country of Christine Nilsson, the Swedish songstress, will not result in the overwhelming ovation and success that have been expected."

The kernel in this nutshell is the fact that, when Christine Nilsson comes to this city, she will sing in the Opera House. We may, therefore, expect to be informed by the *Times* until November, that Nilsson is singing in an assignation house; that she, like Fergus—the same paper informed us during the last opera season—has lost all sense of moral character by going there; that the members of the troupe are worthless individuals; and that the ladies of this community, who desire to hear the great songstress of the age, and attend her concerts for last purpose, are persons of no character or standing, and will now leave no stain upon their reputation. Nothing is gained by such a duel and nothing is lost. Upon the interest of $50,000,000 he can manage to live quite comfortably, even if the French do drive him from the throne. The means by which Napoleon has been enabled thus to accumulate this vast fortune were very simple. For twenty-five years he has had his hand in every Bourse. He could depress the funds with a frown, sink them to zero with a threat, and scatter them buoyant again with a smile and a promise. That he has used this power for his personal profit, is not surprising. He has always had his throne upon a mine. He has never felt any security, save that which the bayonet conferred. His reign has been one of force throughout; and it is but natural that, clothed with the power to manipulate the funds of all Europe to suit his own interests, he has done so to wring out this immense fortune for the future. Should this war end in his dethronement, he will be able to set up housekeeping with the Empress, and unite the Prince Imperial in his school, without experiencing those inconveniences of poverty which he endured before his return to France in 1848.

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A PROVIDENT EMPEROR.

Our London correspondent, in the letter published to-day, assures us, as an unmistakable fact, that the Emperor Napoleon has enough money invested in the English funds to yield him an annual income of £100,000. This sum, capitalized at the English rate of interest, represents over $2,000,000. He also estimates that the Emperor has as much invested in other countries. According to this statement, Napoleon has not been unmindful of the future. He has been so preparing matters that, in case of trouble, he will not be left in poverty

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For catalogues address Sister M. ANGELA, Superior, or Mother's Address: Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

WABASH COLLEGE.

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The next College year of this Institution will begin on Wednesday, September 7, 1870.

The new Chapel Building and spacious rooms for Literary and Society Libraries, and Reading Room, will be ready to be occupied at that time, adding much to the future attractions of the College.

For catalogue, or further information, apply to Rev. President, Rev. Albert T. Tuttle, D. D., or any other member of the Faculty, or to

A. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,

Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass.

The first term of the next year opens on Thursday, Sept. 1. For catalogues, containing full information, address Rev. Albert Hopkins, D. D., President, or Rev. Edward D. Griffin, Secretary of the Faculty.

A. WHITE, Sec'y.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

91 and 93 Wabash-av.

Will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 12, at 9 o'clock a. m. Circulars may be had at the office, 91 Wabash-av., or at the residence of the Principal, No. 1 Ashland-block.

MISS EDMONDS and MRS. KEITH

Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will re-open at No. 37 Michigan-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Circulars may be had at Root & Tallcott's, 117 Lake-st., or at the residence of Mrs. Macaulay, 37 Michigan-av.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY,

LA SALLE-ST.

The Academic year will open in Block Academy, No. 1, on Monday, Sept. 5.

REV. ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN, Director.

St. Francis Xavier's Academy,

125 WABASH-AV

REOPENS SEPT. 5.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

ROSSELER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

TROY, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870. For Catalogues containing full information, address the President of the Union, upon the receipt of a postal card.

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POLITICAL.

Illinois State Republican Convention.

Speech of John A. Logan Announced for Congressman At Large.

Nominations of Treasurer Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Prison Commissioners—Capper Bate of Cook, and Elmer Washburn, of Madison.

Republican State Nominations in Michigan.

The Silver-Dover Fight in the Missouri Republican Convention.

Congressional Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention met at noon. Every county in the State was represented, and the delegates and outsiders are present in force. The Cook County delegation was not all in until 4 o'clock, for a considerable number of them had to walk from Carlinville. It has become the custom for the Cook County delegation to have a special train to bring them to the capital, and it was expected that it would arrive this morning, and the fact was decided upon at the time of arrival that the only way to get to Springfield was to walk. The number of votes cast in the convention is 1,000, exclusive of the Commissioners of Penitentiary Commissioners. Logan is the leading candidate for the Congressional nomination, and he has already received the support for that of more than enough delegates to nominate him. The Cook County delegation met at 11 o'clock, for a consultation, and it was decided to present the name of Gen. John A. Logan for Congress, and Mr. Bates for Treasurer